

What we claim is:

1. A kit comprising, as reagents, labeled 25-hydroxyvitamin D_3 and unlabeled 25-hydroxyvitamin D_3 along with instruction for use in measuring salt sensitivity.
2. A method of evaluating salt sensitivity of individuals by:
 - (a) collecting a urine sample from said individuals,
 - (b) preparing samples containing a known amount of radiolabeled 25-hydroxyvitamin D_3 ,
 - (c) preparing two sets of samples from the samples obtained in step (b)
 - (1) by adding to one set of the samples obtained in step (b) a known amount of 25-hydroxyvitamin D_3 (designated 25-OHD samples) and
 - (2) by retaining a second set of the samples obtained in step (b) without addition of 25-hydroxyvitamin D_3 (designated non-25-OHD samples)
 - (d) incubating all samples,
 - (e) measuring the amount of radioactivity in each sample, and
 - (f) determining the amount of activity in any urine sample by subtracting the amount of activity in 25-OHD samples (samples (1)) from the amount of activity in the non-25-OHD the samples (samples (2)) to obtain specific binding.
3. A method of indentifying individuals likely to develop salt-sensitivity-related hypertension by evaluating salt-sensitivity by the method of claim 2, wherein high 25-OHD binding is deemed indicative of predisposition to salt-sensitivity-related hypertension.
4. The kit of claim 1 lacking antibodies to 25-hydroxy-

vitamin D.